



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/925,466	08/10/2001	Yoshitoshi Yamagiwa	0994-0216P	4584
2292	7590	02/23/2006	EXAMINER	
BIRCH STEWART KOLASCH & BIRCH PO BOX 747 FALLS CHURCH, VA 22040-0747			SIDDIQI, MOHAMMAD A	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER

2154

DATE MAILED: 02/23/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1, 2, 4-12, 14-15, 17, and 18 are presented for examination. Claim 3, 13, and 16 have been cancelled. Claim 18 is new.

2. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 11/23/2005 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 2, 4-8, 12, 14-15, 17, and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Smith et al. (6,999,907) (hereinafter Smith) in view of Kask et al. (6,542,937) (hereinafter Kask).

5. As per claim 1, Smith discloses a method for providing data-processing service, said method comprising the steps of: uploading primary data (fig 2a, raw CAD information in a digital format, col 5, lines 60-65) via the Internet (11, fig 1a) from a client computer to a server (raw CAD information in a digital format, col 5, lines 60-65) computer of an application service provider (raw CAD information in a digital format, 12, fig 1, col 5, lines 60-65; col 6, lines 5-10); and

subjecting the primary data to data processing by using an application program provided in the server (12, fig 1) computer (20, fig 2a, raw CAD information in a digital format, col 5, lines 60-65), said application program converting the primary data having a first form (20, fig 2a, raw CAD information in a digital format, col 5, lines 60-65) to secondary data (generate detail design, 80, fig 1b, col 6, lines 34-49) having a second form different from the first form (generate detail design, 80, fig 1b, col 6, lines 34-49) ,

Smith fails to disclose wherein the primary data is product design data and the secondary data is mold design data, wherein the product design data is

converted by the application program into mold design data to design a mold for making a product designed with the product design data. However, the primary data is product design data and the secondary data is mold design data (col 3, lines 34-50), wherein the product design data is converted by the application program into mold design data to design a mold for making a product designed with the product design data (two application environment is provided for example CAD program and Bend model program, col 3, lines 34-50). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Smith and Kask. The motivation would have been develop a rule based process for applying standards, to detailed engineering to generate detailed drawing from the raw information.

6. As per claim 2, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as claim 1, above. In addition, Smith discloses the sever computer stores the secondary data in a state that enables the secondary data to be downloaded to the client computer (fig 2a, col 8, lines 60 - 67).

7. As per claim 4, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as claim 1, above. In addition, Smith discloses the primary data are three dimensional CAD data (col 2, lines 60-67).

8. As per claim 5, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as claim 1, above. In addition, Smith discloses wherein the primary data are three - dimensional CAD data regarding product design (col 2, lines 60-67).

9. As per claim 6, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as claim 1, above. In addition, Smith discloses wherein the secondary data are three-dimensional (fig 8a) CAD data (col 2, lines 60-67).

10. As per claim 7, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as claim 1, above. In addition, Kask discloses wherein the secondary data are three-dimensional CAD data for mold design (two application environment is provided for example CAD program and Bend model program, col 3, lines 34-50).

11. As per claim 8, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as claim 1, above. In addition, Smith discloses wherein when the primary data are uploaded to the server computer, a backup file containing the primary data is stored so as to enable re-conversion processing to be performed by use of the backup file in a revival processing mode (Archives fig 1a, see discussion col 6, lines 5).

12. As per claim 12, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as claim 1, above. In addition, Smith discloses further comprising the step of downloading the secondary data from the server computer to the client computer (10, 12, fig 1, col 8, lines 60 - 67).

13. As per claim 14, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as claim 1, above. In addition, Kask discloses the primary data is data regarding a product designed using a software program for product and the secondary data is data for mold design that can be used by a software program for mold design (col 3, lines 37-50).

14. As per claim 15, The claim is rejected for the same reasons as claim 1 above. In addition, Kask discloses the primary data is compatible with a first software program and the secondary data is compatible with a second software program different from the first software program (col 3, lines 37-50).

15. As per claim 17, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as claim 15, above. In addition, Kask discloses the primary data is data regarding a product designed using the first software program, said first software program being for product design and the secondary data is data for mold

design that can be used by the second software program, said second software program being for mold design (CAD program and bend model program, col 3, lines 34-50)

16. As per claim 18, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as claim 15, above.

17. Claims 9-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable Smith et al. (6,999,907) (hereinafter Smith) in view of Kask et al. (6,542,937) (hereinafter Kask) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Kaufer et al. (6,519,763) (hereinafter Kaufer).

18. As per claim 9, Smith discloses conversion process, and invitation to the client (20,70,90 fig, 1b). Smith and Kask fails to disclose a start mail indicating start of the conversion processing is transmitted to a mailer of an administrator who administrates the server computer (col 5, lines 36-54). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Smith and Kask with Kaufer. The motivation would have been to schedule and manage the task and sending task completion notification.

19. As per claim 10, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as claim 9, above. In addition, in addition, Kaufer discloses an end mail indicating end of the conversion processing is transmitted to a mailer of an administrator who administrates the server computer (col 5, lines 36-54).

20. As per claim 11, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as claim 10, above. In addition, Kaufer discloses a completion mail indicating completion of the conversion processing is transmitted to a mailer of a user (col 5, lines 36-54).

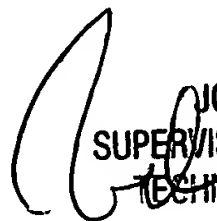
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mohammad A. Siddiqi whose telephone number is (571) 272-3976. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday -Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John A. Follansbee can be reached on (571) 272-3964. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

MAS

 JOHN FOLLANSBEE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100